ong overland on foot and by canoe on the water were the first methors for both the original Indian inhabitants of Manitoba and the early of the horse (introduced into North America by the Spanish) sp. Indians, they became much more mobile and developed a more n for use Travel plains portation the life the AS Jo

ed JIII. mach anc the early 19th century, the larger York boats replaced canoes in the early 19th century, the larger York boats replaced canoe, the Sett's Land. With several times the cargo capacity of a canoe, the Jor freighting furs to the Hudson Bay coast and for carrying supplie ack to the interior fur posts and the Red River Settlement. Steamers Assiniboine Rivers for a number of years after 1859, venturing as fall cazare) on the Assiniboine and travelling regularly on the Red River and settlements in Minnesota. The steamers were driven from the ay, but continued to operate for many years on Lake Winnipeg. nipeg and Rupert's back railway, In \vdash ideal and (St. > er

land main 8 the en III ent settlers in Manitoba used Red River carts and stagecoaches for Some of the early "roads" used by those vehicles are still evided the city of Winnipeg, which wander north and west to the sites of the city of Winnipeg. transport. Jo Early streets posts.

many anc constructed roads were scratched out from the prairie and lers, along grid lines, to facilitate the transport of grain and ce. A network of rural roads was built up and slowly improvanitoba trunk highways follow the roads developed by the 1920's, roads were being pushed into the mineral-rich north scrapers, produce. first t-day mid he present the drawn tural By

in the en ernments 19 under the jurisdiction over to local governm Issue when Manitoba was formed in 1870, all roads came under the jurisd ublic works department. Municipal roads were turned over to local go 880. In 1910 a provincial highway commissioner was appointed, and egislature passed the "Good Roads Act," which allowed municipalities to tres for road construction. This act was the forerunner of legislation that rovincial highway system. provincial high public 1880.

The increasing use of motor vehicles made hard-surface paving of highw sary, although it was in the 1950s before paving was carried out on a large scal most trunk highways and some stretches of provincial road had been paved

coast mor On West and g major east-west highways in Manitoba are the 500 km provin-Canada Highway across the province, completed in 1962, Yellowhead Route, which proceeds in a west-northwesterly ge la Prairie and offers an alternative route from Manitoba to the highways include the 800 km route from the United States b to Flin Flon and the highway linking Winnipeg and Thompsor ie Interlake region. Portage 10 Vorth-south the mong rans 10untain northerly through near the

are built. Will occasionally at first, under net In addition to the regular highway network, Manitoba also operates a 1,2 system of "winter roads" to transport supplies to isolated northern communitie developed in the late 1920s to supply northern mining camps, the winter road n has evolved from trails used by sled trains and small tractors to roads usable b trucks. Winding through bush and muskeg, around large rocks, and across rivelakes, the roads are constructed to take advantage of snow and frost cover, ar heavily laden vehicles can safely cross frozen lakes once the roads are built. roads normally are usable in January, February, and March, and occasional longer periods in very cold winters. They were constructed privately at first, und vincial land use permits, but since 1971 the province has built and maintain developed heavily trucks. system vincial longer roads lakes, In has

continen-began in an m ansc ince innit line from Manitoba's first railway was the St. Boniface-Emerson section of the Snesota and Manitoba Railway, completed in 1878. The first train on this now part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived in St. Boniface for December 7, 1878. From 1880 to 1882, construction of the present CPR talline (completed in 1885) took place in Manitoba and service in the proving line transcontinental train on the new railway arrived in Wontreal July 1, 1886.

914 operation $\overline{}$ and Jo 896 formed

air including as. A as he The present Canadian National transcontinental railway was formed ou lines built to exploit the tide of settlement into Western Canada between 189 By 1914 nearly all of the present-day railways in southern Manitoba were in but lines were built to northern mining communities as recently as the 1956 Until the mid-1920s aircraft in Manitoba were used almost exclusive flyers. Starting in 1925, organized air service developed in western Canada Manitoba, with a strong emphasis on northern "bush flying." In 1927 the bases at a number of communities, including Winnipeg, Lac du Bonnet and prairie air mail service, using Winnipeg as a terminus, was established in Mbut it was discontinued in 1932. t and in M exclusive anad

innipeg innipeg Trans-Canada Air Lines, now Air Canada, was organized in 1937 with its headquarters. The first air express service in Canada was started out of September, 1938 and the first regular air mail service in October, 1938. It to all parts of Canada within a few months.

SERVICES AIR

east September oints plane, daily same om June to t run, frol Air Canada operates frequent scheduled flights daily from Winnipeg and west. The airline also has a direct daily flight to Chicago and daily sar stop flights to New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. From June Air Canada operates a weekly Winnipeg-Toronto-Frankfurt run, f September one flight to Preswick and one to London weekly.

Toroni /er Vancou CP Air provides daily passenger and cargo services from Winnipeg Ottawa, Montreal, and Halifax in the east and Edmonton, Calgary, and the west. The airline also operates a weekly Winnipeg-Amsterdam non-st

are algary estern the algar Pacifi Pacific Western Airlines operates services to northern Manitoba, western provinces, and to Toronto and Seattle. In northern Manitoba th The Pas, Flin Flon, Lynn Lake, Thompson, Gillam, and Churchill. Pacif daily flights from Winnipeg to Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Calg also services seven days a week Calgary-Brandon-Toronto and Bra Kelowna, B.C.-Vancouver-Seattle.

innipeg-100 Ser flights lay to Friday fligh, and has a seven ver, Norway House operates Monday trkton-Saskatoon, and ght to Berens River, Rapids. Grand Perimeter Airlines, of Winnipeg, opera Brandon-Dauphin and Winnipeg-Yorkton-S Red Lake, Ontario. There is also a flight to Red Sucker Lake, Island Lake, and Little (

Sault ates hc Dryden, Thunder B a Lake, and Ellair, c and Calm Air also Nordair operates daily flights from Winnipeg to Dryden, Th Marie, Toronto, and Montreal. Calm Air, of Lynn Lake, and serve a number of northern Manitoba communities and Calm Churchill into the Northwest Territories.

:= Wardair operates charter flights to Europe from spring to fall and to I aribbean from fall to spring.

dail has Three American airlines serve Manitoba. Frontier Airlines has Winnipeg to several midwestern and southern American cities. operates flights to the midwest, Florida and California.